

LABOR CLARION

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No. 33

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

Santa Barbara Entertains Thirty-second Annual Convention

SANTA BARBARA, Sept. 17.—Promising "seven days of sunshine," this beautiful little California city threw open its doors this week to entertain the delegates to the thirty-second annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Incidentally the business people of the city are celebrating "Optimism Week," which is being featured by the stores, theatres, and other institutions with special inducements to patrons. Streets and buildings are decorated lavishly, and placards extending a "Welcome to Delegates" are conspicuously displayed on every light standard on State street, the main business thoroughfare. Not only this, but there is an air of friendliness on the part of the residents toward the representatives of organized labor which is extremely gratifying to those of us who remember when such gatherings were wont to be greeted rather suspiciously and in anything but a cordial manner.

This spirit of friendliness was reflected to a marked degree in the opening day exercises on Monday. In calling the convention to order, C. C. Hopkins, secretary of the Santa Barbara Building Trades Council, made a most felicitous speech, in which he expressed the pleasure of the local trade-unionists at being privileged to again entertain the Federation after an interval of seven years since the organization last assembled here. He spoke proudly of the accomplishments of Santa Barbara in reconstructing the city after the disaster of six years ago, when the business district was almost completely destroyed by an earthquake. Mr. Hopkins was proud also of the great part organized labor had played in the work of reconstruction. With a few well-chosen remarks he then introduced the mayor of Santa Barbara, Harry T. Neilson.

City and County Officials

Mayor Neilson tendered the delegates a most cordial welcome on behalf of the city of Santa Barbara. He lost no time in becoming en rapport with his hearers. He said that the business men and citizens generally of Santa Barbara were in harmony with organized labor. The business depression had struck Santa Barbara as it had other communities, said the mayor, but probably it had not suffered as severely as other cities. He had no sympathy with those who would take advantage of the business depression to reduce wages, and the sophistries employed by those who desired to justify such a course were deplored by him. Labor is entitled to its share of the benefits accruing from our modern civilization, said Mayor Neilson. "If bread and butter is to be the only reward of those who labor, then our civilization has gone far from the spirit of hopefulness." He looked to the convention to evolve a practical scheme of unemployment relief. He hoped the romantic spirit of Santa Barbara would envelop the convention. The city considered it an honor and a privilege to entertain the convention of the California State Federation of Labor, he said in closing.

Temporary Chairman Hopkins then pinned convention badges upon the mayor, the chief of police and the sheriff of Santa Barbara county, declaring them to be honorary delegates.

C. L. Preston, chairman of the board of supervisors, was then introduced by Mr. Hopkins as a "100 per cent union man." He related how, under Mr. Preston's supervision, the Santa Barbara

County Court House, a magnificent building, had been constructed entirely by union labor. "We wanted 100 per cent efficiency," said Mr. Preston in opening his remarks, "and this was brought about by employing 100 per cent union labor." The delegates roundly applauded the sentiment. Mr. Preston also declared that the big business men of Santa Barbara were all friendly to union labor.

President Hoch Takes Chair

Chairman Hopkins then called on President A. W. Hoch of the Federation and presented him with a gavel with good wishes from the local branch of the International Machinists' Union, of which organization President Hoch is a member. In taking the chair President Hoch discussed questions which were to come before the convention. Referring to the unemployment situation, he said some people blamed the introduction of machinery. He disputed this, and said what was needed was an intelligent handling of the products of machinery and the benefits accruing from its use.

After the invocation by Captain Robert H. Simpson of the Salvation Army the convention proceeded to business, with the reading of the report of the credentials committee, after which adjournment was taken until Tuesday morning.

Appointment of Committees

President Hoch appointed committees as follows:

Constitution—J. F. Cambiano, Carpenters, San Mateo; Anthony L. Noriega, Motion Picture Operators, San Francisco; James C. Coulter, Oil Workers, Long Beach; Albert S. Rogers, Bottlers, San Francisco; C. E. Ryneason, Central Labor Council, Marysville.

Rules and Order of Business—H. L. Alcorn, Carpenters, Santa Barbara; D. D. Sullivan, Printing Pressmen, Sacramento; J. E. Hood, Central Labor Council, San Bernardino; Robert W. Willis, Central Labor Council, Richmond; C. E. Sheets, Barbers, Bakersfield.

Reports of Officers—John F. Dalton, Typographical, Los Angeles; Theodore Johnson, Labor Council, San Francisco; John T. Thorpe, Machinists, Sacramento; Al C. Beck, Culinary Workers, Ventura; Daniel F. Tattenham, Barbers, San Francisco.

Resolutions—Daniel C. Murphy, Web Pressmen, San Francisco; George Durand, Street Carmen, Oakland; Clyde H. Isgrig, Elevator Constructors, Los Angeles; Robert L. Ennis, Federated Trades Council, Sacramento; C. W. Deal, Ferryboatmen, San Francisco.

Legislation—J. E. Cook, Sheet Metal Workers, Oakland; George Stokel, Teamsters, Sacramento; J. W. Buzzell, Pattern Makers' Association, Los Angeles; Hugo Ernst, Waiters, San Francisco; Carl Fletcher, Painters, Long Beach.

Grievances—T. J. Roberts, Central Labor Council, Oakland; A. R. Gifford, Carpenters No. 25, Los Angeles; George G. Kidwell, Bakery Wagon Drivers, San Francisco; Edward H. Dowell, Federated Trades Council, San Diego; Walter A. Weber, Musicians, San Francisco.

Labels and Boycotts—Anne Peterson, Garment Workers, Los Angeles; William Rhys, Electrical Workers No. 6, San Francisco; M. E. Bruce, Labor Council, Fresno; August Becker, Bakers, San Francisco; William J. Conboy, Teamsters, Modesto.

Label Investigation—W. G. Desepete, Grocery Clerks, San Francisco; Frederick W. Jackson, Central Labor Union, Pasadena; Harry Sherman, Central Labor Council, Los Angeles; Frank Belcher, Molders, Los Angeles; Anna J. Brown, Laundry Workers, San Francisco.

Thanks—Anna M. Culbertson, Garment Workers, San Francisco; William Burtz, Central Labor

Council, Stockton; Mary Boyd, Waitresses, Los Angeles; R. Mannina, Barbers, San Jose; Thomas Meagher, Painters No. 19, San Francisco.

Entertainment Features

Monday afternoon was spent by the delegates in an automobile tour of the city and its surroundings. This included a visit to the historic Mission of Santa Barbara, as well as to the palatial home of Lolita Armour (Mrs. John J. Mitchell), a drive along the beautiful boulevards, and a visit to the Hope Ranch.

Monday night a "get-together" dance was held at the Labor Temple. Wednesday a "gala midnight matinee" is to be held for the entertainment of the visitors at the Granada Theater, and on Thursday night the "grand convention ball" is to be held at the Vista del Mar ballroom.

Tuesday's Sessions

Immediately after the convention was called to order on Tuesday morning President A. W. Hoch introduced Congressman Phil Swing of Los Angeles. Reading from typewritten copy, the Congressman launched into a discussion of the unemployment problem. He unqualifiedly indorsed the proposal of William Randolph Hearst for a five-billion-dollar federal bond issue to furnish relief during the depression. The catastrophe that had overtaken the nation, he said, was equally as serious as that of war times, when twenty billions of dollars had been raised and disbursed by the federal government. Ten billion dollars of that indebtedness had been repaid in ten years following the cessation of hostilities. An unemployment loan of five billion dollars could be taken care of through an increased inheritance tax and an increase in the higher brackets of the income tax, said the congressman. The tax should be paid by those who could best afford it. He was not in favor of imposing further burdens on the workingman. Trades unions were the bulwark erected against communism, and capitalism should be willing to pay for this insurance, said the congressman in closing.

State Assemblyman Frederick F. Hauser of Los Angeles, the young attorney who made such an enviable record in the last session of the State Legislature, was the next speaker. He devoted much of his speech to reviewing the activities of last spring at Sacramento, and declared that the shorter work day and the shorter work week were the only remedy for the unemployment situation. But he explained that these could not be brought about by state or federal legislation, but must come through the application of the economic strength of organized labor.

Andrew Furuseth, the veteran head of the International Seamen's Union, was the next speaker, and he was listened to with intense interest as he reviewed the economic crisis and its causes. He spoke along much the same lines as were covered in his interesting and instructive article in the annual Labor Day edition of the Labor Clarion. The anti-injunction bill now before Congress, which is being sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, was discussed at length by President Furuseth, and he made an interesting argument showing that the proposed law, instead of being a remedy for the injunction evil in labor disputes, gave sanction to the abuse. He criticized the American Federation of Labor officials for allowing themselves to be misled.

It is understood that the seamen's leader, who

has made an intensive study of the injunction question, will lead the fight to have the Federation reverse its position at the meeting of that body in Vancouver, B. C., in October.

Other Speakers Heard

Miss Daisy Houck of Los Angeles, member of the executive board of the International Garment Workers' Union; John T. Thorpe, representative and vice-president of the International Association of Machinists; Professor J. L. Kerchen, director of workers' education of the State Federation; Hugo Ernst, vice-president of the International Waiters, and president of the San Francisco Culinary Alliance; Daniel F. Tattenham, vice-president of the International Barbers' Union; and Walter G. Matthewson, California agent of the United States Department of Labor Employment Service, delivered interesting and instructive addresses.

The whole of Tuesday's sessions was devoted to speech-making, while the various committees devoted the day to consideration of the many propositions submitted to them.

Consideration of Resolutions

Wednesday morning the real work of the convention began with the consideration of committee reports and the entire day was spent in the consideration of nine resolutions. Andrew Furuseth's resolution condemning the American Federation of Labor's anti-injunction bill was non-concurred in after a vigorous battle with the resolutions committee of which Daniel A. Murphy is chairman.

Convention Notes

Formation of a California State Federation of Butchers is to result from a resolution passed at an informal gathering of delegates representing that trade. W. R. Sherrill of Santa Barbara was chosen temporary secretary. A meeting will be held in Bakersfield, November 1, to perfect the organization.

The Ninth District Council of California Bakers

is holding night meetings for business discussion, and International Representative Becker of San Francisco is in attendance. It is stated reports reveal an increase in membership and a generally favorable situation.

All incumbent officers are unopposed for reelection, except the vice-president for the fifth district. Ed. McLaughlin of the San Francisco Teamsters is also unopposed for delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention at Vancouver.

Modesto and Sacramento are seeking next year's convention honors.

The California Federation of Theatrical Employees is also holding special meetings in the Masonic Temple for consideration of problems particularly affecting its affiliated crafts.

There are 31 fair restaurants in Santa Barbara and all of the bakeries are manned by union help.

Several local unions of Santa Barbara held special meetings and open house and provided various forms of entertainment for the delegates of their particular crafts.

President Hoch Makes Report

In his report to the convention President A. W. Hoch says the past year has been the most trying in the history of organized labor in California. He arraigns "Captains of Industry" and political leaders for the present chaotic economic condition, in that they have blocked legislation for the toiler, and calls for intensive and scientific study of the present social order.

Enactment of State Unemployment Insurance is strongly urged with industry and wage earner bearing the expense, and report is made of the valiant fight made by union labor for this legislation in the last session of the California legislature.

The Federation president also calls attention to the necessity for stabilization of industry, the shortening of the work day and work week, and

the placing of taxes on excess profits, large incomes and inheritances. He calls emphatic attention to the failure of employers to heed the pledge not to reduce wages, given to President Hoover, and that labor kept its word to refrain from strikes. The convention is asked to request Governor Rolph to call a special session of the legislature within sixty days to provide unemployment relief.

Regarding the situation at Boulder Dam, it is President Hoch's belief the convention should move for a congressional investigation and it is stated that the history of the six concerns having the contract has never been favorable to organized labor.

Praise is given the American Legion for cooperation, and mention made that there are three posts in California composed entirely of union members.

Secretary-Treasurer's Report

Secretary Paul Scharrenberg reports 99,400 members in good standing in the 682 affiliated bodies of the Federation, of which latter there are 648 unions and 34 labor councils. Sixty-one unions and 2 labor councils were added during the year. Losses were included in 1 amalgamation, 3 charters surrendered and 1 revoked, 3 unions disbanded, 1 was suspended on request of the American Federation of Labor and 31 for non-payment of dues. Net decrease in individual membership was 800. Receipts were \$13,348.13, disbursements, \$13,009.53. Total in treasury is \$12,176.74.

Subjects treated in Secretary Scharrenberg's report include Actions on Resolutions Referred to the Executive Council, the "We Don't Patronize" List, Filipino Exclusion, Workers' Education, the Mooney and Billings Case, the Case of William J. O'Bryan, and Unemployment Relief.

After discussing the present economic and unemployment situation, and in concluding his report, the secretary-treasurer makes this statement: "Wherever newly-invented labor-saving devices are

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Capital, Reserve and Contingent Funds \$5,900,000.00

The following accounts stand on the Books at \$1.00 each, viz.:

Bank Buildings and Lots.....(Value over \$2,120,000.00)
Other Real Estate.....(Value over \$312,500.00)
Pension Fund.....(Value over \$745,000.00)

MISSION BRANCH.....Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO BRANCH.....Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

Dividends on Deposits as declared quarterly by the Board of Directors, are Computed Monthly and Compounded Quarterly, and may be withdrawn quarterly.

THE LABOR CLARION

is the official newspaper of the San Francisco Labor Council, and carries the announcements of that body. It also keeps its readers informed as to the activities of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions. A union member who does not read the Labor Clarion is missing an opportunity for usefulness to his organization by not keeping informed as to the work of organized labor in its great uplift work. A special subscription rate is made for unions wishing to subscribe for their entire membership.

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installed there will have to be higher wages and less hours for those who remain at work."

The San Francisco Delegation

San Francisco unions represented in the convention, and their delegates, are as follows:

Alaska Fishermen—Peter E. Olsen.
Auto Mechanics—Frank R. Woodward.
Bakers—Gus Becker, Paul Guderley.
Cracker Bakers—J. S. Parker.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—George G. Kidwell, Frederick E. Moore.
Barbers—Daniel F. Tattenham, Roe H. Baker, Stanley Roman.
Beer Drivers—John S. Horn.
Bill Posters and Billers—Geo. Lea Phillips.
Bookbinders—William Osterloh.
Bottlers—Albert J. Rogers.
Brewery Workmen—Emil Muri.
Carpet Workers—Frank Campbell.
Chauffeurs—L. P. Acton, D. Schwartz, J. Silberstein, A. Costa, R. E. Grant, J. J. Sutton.
Cooks—Harry F. Meyers, Bernard Schiff, Harry Friedlander, Otto H. Bruhn, Jerry J. Bentley, B. F. Dodge.
Coopers—John Wennerberg.
Draftsmen—Thomas A. Rotell.
Electrical Workers No. 6—William Rhys.
Elevator Constructors—Harry A. Milton.
Federal Employees—Alfred Berryessa, Wm. E. Hamburg.
Ferryboatmen—C. W. Deal, E. V. Barton.
Garment Workers—Olive Staples, Nellie Casey, Anna M. Culberson.
Grocery Clerks—W. G. Desepte.
Labor Council—Theodore Johnson, John F. Metcalf.
Laborers—Frank Donigan.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—William N. Wallace, James R. Morrison, Joseph A. Collins.
Laundry Workers—Jack O'Keefe, Chas. Keegan, Marke Lydon, Roy Burt, Chas. Child, Anna J. Brown.
California Marine Council—R. Meriwether, H. P. Melnikow.
Marine Engineers—R. Meriwether.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Watertenders—Patrick Flynn.
Masters, Mates and Pilots—George M. Fouratt.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Wm. Quinn, Wm. J. Casey, J. M. Higgins, Fred Tiltan, Dick Sproul, Tommy Morrison.
Millwrights—A. J. Mooney, J. L. Orcutt.
Molders—Frank Brown, Wm. G. Leishman.
Motion Picture Projectionists—A. L. Noriega, F. M. Billingsley.
Musicians—Arthur S. Morey, Walter A. Weber, Frank J. O'Connell.
Office Employees—Theodore Johnson, Isabelle Morrison.
Painters—Thos. Meagher.
Pattern Makers' Association—C. W. Gillis.
Pile Drivers—Don Cameron.
Plasterers—Ben Ellisberg.
Post Office Clerks—Charles Gibeau, Joseph Keller.
Printing Pressmen—Michael J. Lynch, Cal J. Doggett.
Web Pressmen—Daniel C. Murphy, L. N. McEvoy.
Railway Mail Association—Monroe Williams.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Andrew Furuseth, Paul Scharrenberg.
Stage Employees—F. B. Williams.
Steam Shovelmen—George White, J. H. LaForce.
Street Railway Employees—Joseph J. Blanchard.
Teamsters—James E. Hopkins, Chas. Stewart, John Connolly, Wm. McDonald, Edward McLaughlin, Walter Markle.
Typographical—Charles A. Derry.
Waiters—Hugo Ernst, Louis A. Francoeur.

DONATIONS TO MOONEY DEFENSE

The Tom Mooney Defense League reports the following donations: Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees, \$1000; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, \$500; International Union of Longshoremen, \$100.

LABOR MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

Alderman Mitchell of Hamilton, Ontario, who in the recent by-election won the federal seat of East Hamilton for the Labor party by a majority of about 3000, has been president of the Trades and Labor Council and active in the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for years. In the general election a year ago the Conservative candidate won by 4000 majority.

MASSACHUSETTS PRISON LABOR

In this year of depression, with many thousands of Massachusetts citizens looking in vain for work, the Massachusetts state prison shops are doing a business of more than \$1,000,000 a year, in direct competition with free labor, says a Boston dispatch. The prison shops are selling not only to state and municipal institutions, but to individuals and private firms.

The prison shops are making shoes, knit underwear, foundry products, mattresses, brushes and other goods. The shops are run with very low labor costs and it is charged the convicts are being paid even less than the niggardly "wages" fixed by law.

Commenting on the competition of the prison shops with free labor, the "Evening American" says:

"In the present economic situation, with business fighting for its life, conditions which ordinarily might be of less significance assume greater importance. With labor struggling for a living, convict competition takes on a new appearance."

COAL-MINE FATALITIES IN JULY

Reports received by the United States Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, from state mine inspectors, covering fatal accidents at coal mines in the United States during July, 1931, showed that 105 men were killed. This was an increase of 18 over the month of June, but was a gratifying decrease of 50 from July, 1930. The production of coal during July of the present year was 33,744,000 tons, practically the same as the 33,729,000 tons mined in the preceding month of June, but a decrease of 6,595,000 tons from July, 1930. The death rate per million tons of coal produced during July was 3.11, as compared with 3.84 for July a year ago, and 2.58 for June, 1931.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1931

IMMIGRATION QUOTA FOR JAPAN

A clear and concise presentation of the California position on the subject of an immigration quota for Japan is given in a recent letter by V. S. McClatchy, well-known Sacramento editor, and secretary of the California Joint Immigration Committee.

The letter is in reply to one by Wallace R. Farrington, publisher of the Honolulu "Star-Bulletin," in which the committee's attitude had been referred to as "the nth degree of prejudice" and "an endeavor to block goodwill and the promotion of commerce and general friendliness throughout the Pacific area."

Secretary McClatchy begins by stating the committee is maintained solely to defend the law excluding aliens ineligible to citizenship and that a quota for Japan or certain other Asiatic countries would nullify the law.

Concerning the severity of the criticism of the exclusion policy made by Farrington, it is suggested that difference of opinion on Asiatic immigration, held in Hawaii and California respectively, and lack of information as to basic reasons for California's stand, may be the determining cause.

Hawaii, in the interest of the plantations, has imported cheap labor from Asia until today the pure native Hawaiian stock and pure whites are entirely submerged—Japanese, Filipinos and Chinese predominating. While it is claimed these Asiatics have been assimilated, official records show that the great strike of plantation employees was in effect a racial conflict in which practically every Japanese on the island of Oahu, either voluntarily or under duress, took part against the Caucasians by subscription or action. Recently also Governor Judd vetoed a measure of the Hawaiian legislature petitioning for statehood, and declared that time must be permitted to show how the Asiatic majority will exercise its control of the franchise.

In support of California's defensive policy Mr. McClatchy gives authoritative figures showing that notwithstanding the "Gentlemen's Agreement" made by President Roosevelt, Japanese population increased from 50,000 in 1907 to 150,000 in 1920. Warned by Hawaii's experience, California sought to protect herself and the mainland and forbade by law the intermarriage of whites with any of the colored races.

It is not, however, so much the actual number admitted as the attendant nullification of a basic principle of the immigration act—the exclusion of all aliens ineligible to citizenship—which California finds dangerous. Quota for Japan means the same for other Asiatic races. There would thus be admitted under the proposed change and while the present "national origins" plan is in force, about 1000 Asiatics ineligible for citizenship. Caucasian

Australia has a quota of only 100. It must also be remembered that Japan has declared that a quota will not satisfy her permanently and that she must be conceded ultimately full "racial equality," which latter would include citizenship.

Referring to the committee to promote a quota, organized by Wallace M. Alexander, whose main business interests are in Hawaii, and which committee assumes to represent California sentiment, several facts are pointed out to contradict that assumption. The California legislature has demanded the exclusion of all aliens ineligible to citizenship, and has opposed a quota for Japan or any modification of the exclusion act. The state attorney general is on the California Joint Immigration Committee, which was formed to support the states' established policy. On this latter committee are representatives of the American Legion, the Federation of Labor and the Native Sons of the Golden West—a fair cross-section of public sentiment.

The letter brands as untrue the statement that the slump in certain branches of our trade with Japan is due to ill will on Japan's part when it is conceded that a corresponding slump with other nations is due to general world conditions. A concluding paragraph says California "is not willing, however, to barter state and national welfare for temporary increase in trade, and it is unfair to Japan to suggest that such a condition presents itself in this case."

LONDON DIVINE DEFENDS "DOLE"

The Riverside Drive church, built with John D. Rockefeller's millions, and numbering among its pew-owners many of New York's wealthiest citizens, is the very last place one would pick as the forum in which to discuss—and defend—the so-called British "dole," says a dispatch to "Labor."

It is easy to imagine the astonishment of its fashionable parishioners when they went there expecting to hear Rev. Dr. J. Ernest James of Kensington Chapel, London, an eminent British divine, preach a sermon on spiritual matters and learned that in his opinion the most important task before him was to correct the misrepresentations current in this country in reference to Britain's unemployment insurance system.

Dr. James said that Great Britain had anticipated other nations in recognizing a "social responsibility." He explained that job insurance was adopted before the world war and long before Great Britain had a labor government. In the beginning it was sustained by contributions from employer, employee and the government. The fund's present difficulties, according to Dr. James, are due to the depression. The government has been forced to loan hundreds of millions of dollars to the fund in order to save the unemployed from starvation. Nevertheless, Dr. James assured his audience, the "dole" was in England to stay and it was sustained by the great body of public opinion. "We owe it to each other to banish the fear of unemployment," said the British divine. "Great Britain has seen a vision that sooner or later must be seen by other nations, in which it recognizes the responsibility of the whole people for the lives of individuals."

Two-thirds of the bituminous coal industry succeeded in reducing wage scales and establishing semi-serf conditions over a period of ten years. This despite tremendous expenditure of money and the sacrifices made by the United Mine Workers of America. Bituminous coal regions for the most part are now no longer consumers of the products of American manufacturers, except bare food requirements and shoddy clothes, although in need of almost every conceivable article of merchandise. Their purchasing power has been destroyed. They are the victims of a low wage conspiracy.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT

Union miners employed by the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, Colorado, have agreed to postponement of payment of half the wages due in August, September and October and longer if necessary, to enable the company to maintain the union scale and meet the competition of the wage-slashing Rockefeller Colorado Fuel and Iron company.

Union co-operation with employers is commendable, of course, and should be encouraged. If the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company and the unions with which it deals are the only ones affected by this action nothing but good can come of it. But the plan bears the germs of trouble.

Suppose that the competitors of this company which also employ union miners, located in other districts, should desire to be put on the same basis as the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company as to delayed wage payments. The miners might not wish to loan half their wages for an indefinite period without interest; in fact, they might not be financially able to do so. The refusal would put their employers at a disadvantage with their competitors, and the trouble would begin.

In making concessions of this nature to employers as a gesture of good will the Colorado miners are in reality accepting a slight reduction of wages. And is it good business on the part of the unions to allow their members to make loans where the banks are in a position to take the risks should they desire to do so?

CALLS FOR SUPPORT OF LABOR

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor urges wholehearted co-operation on the part of affiliated unions with the Committee on Unemployment Relief appointed by President Hoover, and of which Walter S. Gifford is chairman.

In stating his position in the present emergency President Green says:

"I am concerned with certain fundamental changes in the economic and industrial system which I feel would tend to prevent a recurrence of the present deplorable state of affairs. For these changes I shall continue to argue, but the stern necessity for relief must be given instant attention.

"We cannot content ourselves with advocating methods of fire prevention while the fire is raging. Similarly, while giving consideration to permanently corrective measures, we must also do everything in our power to ameliorate present human suffering.

"I rejoice that the necessity for a widespread winter relief program is being recognized early, and I urge labor groups everywhere to co-operate wholeheartedly in the welfare and relief mobilization."

Professional business optimists find encouragement in the United States Treasury statement that the amount of money in circulation per capita rose 8 cents in July as compared with June. In June the per capita circulation was \$38.57 and in July \$38.65. The fact that based on these figures the money spent during July by 120,000,000 of people averaged 8 cents each more in June is interpreted to mean that popular fear caused by the depression is passing away and that the people are now starting out to be more liberal spenders. Eight cents a head means about \$9,600,000 more money spent during July than in June, and business profits figured on that amount reach a comfortable sum. In the meantime, unemployment seems to be increasing.

Turn of business conditions toward normal by fall is predicted by 155 editors of trade publications in their annual business outlook survey, published July 6.

COMMENT ON THE NEWS

Seven emigrants left the United States in July for every three immigrants admitted. The Labor Department states that the total admissions of immigrant aliens during the month was 3174, while departures totaled 7428. During June 3534 immigrants were admitted and 5893 departed.

A disturbing precedent has been established by the city council in the reduction of wages of city employees. The "honor" of being first of forty-four municipalities in Los Angeles county to cut wages falls to our glorious city, in spite of all the requests and advice from President Hoover.—Long Beach "Labor News."

Ohio has enacted a law which declares yellow dog contracts contrary to public policy and wholly void. Employers' associations vigorously fought the measure. It was a dramatic struggle in which the House leadership was overturned. Thomas J. Donnelly tells the story in the August, 1931, "American Federationist."

After a comprehensive study of budget estimates made by minimum-wage boards in various states, at various times, and after reducing its conclusions to the 1928 dollar values, the United States Women's Bureau has found that \$15.71 was the minimum cost for which a single woman could live independently in 1928. This amount—low as it is—is more than the median wage found for full-time workers in manufacturing in all but four of the states surveyed. Such facts as these indicate how far from receiving even a living wage are many thousands of working women.

Inventories of metal-working machinery taken by the "American Machinist," a trade magazine, show that in 1925 not less than 44 per cent of the metal-working machine tools of the nation had been installed ten years or more; and that in 1930 the proportion of these obsolete machines had increased to 48 per cent of the total. Machine-tool production, which in 1927 amounted to \$159,513,000, in 1929 suddenly shot up to \$240,092,000. About \$41,000,000 of value went into the export market.

In announcing a five-day week for city employees of Boston, to take effect January 1, Mayor Curley says: "There is no other answer if the inventive genius of the American nation robs the people of America of 3,000,000 opportunities for a livelihood in ten years. If, as the economists state, in the next ten years 4,000,000 more opportunities will vanish, there is only one answer, and that is the adoption of the five-day week." Seven thousand employees are affected in Boston, the fire and police departments, schools and city hospitals not being included.

Another straw which indicates which way the wind is blowing is a statement of the "Iron Age," organ of the steel industry. "Unless some way is found to improve general business activity and restore confidence," it says, "iron and steel producers fear retrenchment policies which began with the reduction of dividends and salaries will have to be extended to include wage cuts." Which may be a gentle hint that the plan already has been agreed upon, but fear of public opinion suggests caution in launching it.

"The organized workers here are well able to take care of themselves, and if the time comes that we must adhere to the decision of a committee chosen by the Industrial Association and anti-labor employers, whether this committee is called Impartial or Imposition Wage Board, we will all join in saying, 'God help us!'" The foregoing is the comment of J. H. Quinn in the East Bay "Labor Journal" on the proposal to institute another "impartial wage board" to determine the scales of bay district workers.

OPPOSES "NO COTTON" PLAN

Governor Sterling of Texas in a recent interview declines to give support to the "No Cotton in 1932" plan advocated by the governor of Louisiana.

The Texas governor states that his feet are on the ground, and also that there is too much hysteria in the South on the cotton question. As opposed to the Louisiana plan he advocates cotton acreage reduction and soil conservation measures, a feature of which would prohibit the individual farmer planting more than one-third of his cultivated land to cotton.

In further support of his stand Governor Sterling says 10,000,000 people are dependent on cotton in the South and that the Louisiana plan might have dire results if enacted into law; that not only would the cotton farmer be directly affected adversely by adoption of the plan, but it would greatly add to the unemployment problem in the cities of the South, and it would cripple the port of New Orleans and the other ports through which cotton is shipped.

THE NEW BRITISH LABOR LEADER

Arthur Henderson, new leader of the Labor Party in the British House of Commons, was born in Scotland, and is 68 years of age. He began his apprenticeship as an iron molder at the age of 9 years and is still a member of the union. Until he was 30 he earned his living at his trade.

In 1903 he was elected to the House of Commons, became labor adviser to the British Government in 1916, and was a member of its mission to Russia in 1917. In 1926 he was elected president of the Labor and Socialist International. He became Home Secretary in the first Labor Government in 1924 and Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the second Labor Government in 1929, continuing in the latter capacity until his political break with Premier MacDonald.

Henderson received his training as an orator as a lay preacher in the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and is said to be deeply religious, a non-smoker and non-drinker, and has world peace as one of his great objectives.

WATER CRISIS PASSED

From the water department comes the announcement that San Francisco's water supply crisis is definitely passed, and that withdrawal from the storage reservoirs may now be expected to steadily decline until January, when the winter rains will begin and water again be stored.

It is stated that during the summer the department has been taking 30,000,000 gallons daily from the East Bay Municipal Utilities District, at a cost of \$48,000 a month.

With the completion of the Coast Range pipe line by next June, 45,000,000 gallons daily will be brought in from Hetch Hetchy.

LOCAL LABOR CONDITIONS

To the general summary of labor conditions throughout the country as published in the "Federationist" for September, Secretary O'Connell of the Labor Council contributes the following: "In San Francisco the tendency to cut wages is principally among unorganized workers, while trade unionists generally are holding their own. The press has been counseling against wage reductions. The Associated Charities and Citizens' Committee appointed by the Mayor are planning for out-of-work relief next winter. Common labor is paid at the rate of \$5 a day, which rate prevailed a year ago. While trade unionists have been sharing their work with the unemployed members, it has aided very little, everybody getting only about one week's work in seven."

When making purchases remember the union label and shop card.

THE CHERRY TREE

Labor Day has gone. Labor remains—for those that can get it. Another year is ahead, before another Labor Day.

A year ago prophets were saying, "times will be better soon." Today they say the same thing, parrots of their own fallibility.

But, even so, what we call good times are inevitably nearer than they were a year ago. That's a trite thing to say, but trite things have a way of intruding themselves, despite watchfulness.

But mark this down: When the best an economic order can say to millions of hungry people is that good times are coming nearer, it's a pretty mess!

Why should there ever have been bad times? Go ask your banker: Why?

* * *

What a lot of reasons are conjured up. What a lot of tripe! Involved drivel about credits and currency and this and that.

Of course currency is involved in the smash. Credits have been abused and manipulated. Lots of things have been thrown into the big crusher out of which came this mangled state of affairs. All right—so be it. And after it's all been threshed over and tortured out of all original form this remains true: Our production has increased; employment has diminished steadily since 1923; profits of banks, factories and utilities have gone up.

Now you can mix those facts up with all the sophistry and hooey in the world, but they cannot be destroyed. Whatever may be the legerdemain of apologists, those facts stand, a merciless challenge to management and finance!

* * *

Labor Day has done. The parades have been held, the speakers have taken trains and have gone home. The holiday bunting has been put away and the temporary grandstands have gone into kindling or into storage.

The jobless plod the sidewalks and walk their weary way down country roads. The bread lines are lining up in closer formation and the unemployment relief committees are digging in for the ballyhoo work. Chairmen will cover themselves with glory, though a lot of them may run factories that have contributed their share to unemployment.

On Labor Day speakers pounded out the message: Organize! More than is written in all the books depends upon how the workers heed that terse advice.

Had there been twenty million organized workers there would have never been any depression. When we get twenty million organized workers there will never be another depression.

* * *

When twenty million workers are organized the great bankers will be forced to stop draining off the enormous loot that leaves workers penniless while banks and private fortunes bulge beyond reason or usefulness.

The hope of the whole future of the race is in the organization of labor. Never mind what the cash box philosophers and the highly paid and highly spiced "economists" say about it. That is the truth!

In some part the workers themselves are to blame for their misery, they heed so little their own power to win redemption. As they awake and use their power wisely and within the structure of democracy we shall move toward economic solvency and decency.

HAS OFFICE IN TEMPLE

M. A. Muldner, public accountant, has arranged to occupy the office in the Labor Temple formerly used by Walter B. Birdsall, who passed away last week, and will take care of the business of the deceased.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Wages of Arkansas state officials and employees were cut 10 per cent, effective September 1.

All employees of the Anchor steamship line of Scotland have received notice that their wages will be cut at the end of September.

The Italian government on August 25 announced a \$45,000,000 program of public works expected to provide jobs for 100,000 men this winter.

Charging that unemployed men started forest fires to make work fighting the fires, Governor Ross of Idaho on August 30 placed four counties under martial law.

Book sales have largely increased this summer over the same period last year and the book industry looks forward to a year of prosperity, the New York "Times" reports.

As a result of the killing of one man and injury of three others in a clash between workers and civil guards, the workers of Saragossa, Spain, called a general strike on September 1.

Cuban cigar and tobacco factories have notified their workers that unless they accept a wage cut which will bring their wage scale to the level in effect before the 1918 increase in wages the factories will be closed.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of New York State in convention at Niagara Falls on August 27 asked President Hoover to call a special session of Congress to relieve unemployment and to repeal the Volstead Act.

Increases in the working forces of most branches of the textile industry in Rhode Island in July, representing a gain of 6.6 per cent in employment over the same month in 1930, are reported by the State Commissioner of Labor.

Under a plan adopted in Pickens County, Ga., every able-bodied unemployed man accepting aid from the county will be required to work on county roads or some other public labor and pay will be in food and clothes for the man and his family.

Salaries of all Manitoba civil servants, from cabinet ministers down, are to be reduced and Canadian government aid for impoverished school districts of the province is to be asked on the same basis as federal contributions to unemployment relief, Premier Bracken announced recently.

Revision of the federal law to permit enlistment in the army and navy of the unemployed for a period of six months or a year so that they may obtain food, clothing and a meager wage without the use of a dole was urged by Thomas D. Campbell, Montana wheat grower and recently agricultural adviser to Soviet Russia.

If farmers and city workers would realize that they have a common interest, each group supplying the market for the other's products, and would act unitedly, they would gain "economic control" of the nation, Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania declared at Sedalia, Mo., in an address before the Missouri Farmers' Association.

William G. Dodge, assistant president of the American Federation of Musicians, passed away recently in New York City. Dodge was assistant president in the Musicians' International office for eight years and served on the Executive Board of Musicians' Local Union No. 9 in Boston for 20 years. Fred W. Birnbach succeeds the deceased official.

Wages for persons taken from the unemployed army and given part-time work in the Borough of Richmond under the emergency employment fund of New York City are paid from \$5.50 a day for ordinary labor to \$11 a day for electricians, \$12 for carpenters and plumbers, and \$14 for plasterers. Many, however, are on a two-day week basis in order to conserve the appropriation. The

mechanics on the emergency payroll are paid the higher schedules because of the prevailing wage rate law which requires the city to take them from the civil service lists if possible.

When the New York Stock Exchange adjourned over Labor Day, the average price per share of all railroad stocks was \$64.58. That was the lowest level since July 19, 1898.

Highway construction in North Dakota provided 52,202 days' work in one month. The total number employed was nearly 3000, at an average wage of \$3, of which \$1 is usually spent for board. Each outfit employs skilled labor receiving from \$125 to \$175 per month.

Ontario will build the 600 miles of the trans-Canada highway which lie within its borders, as an unemployment relief measure. Wages are \$2.40 a day, with 75 cents a day deducted for board and accommodation. Neither sale nor consumption of liquor will be tolerated in the camps, where something equivalent to military discipline will prevail.

In announcing a wage rate of \$2 a day plus 85 cents for single men on unemployment relief works, the government of the Province of British Columbia says it does not regard this rate of pay in any sense as wages, but as subsistence allowances to carry the unemployed through an emergency.

Cap Makers' Union No. 26, of Los Angeles, refused to accede to a request for a 10 per cent reduction in wages, and negotiations are in progress looking toward an amicable adjustment. Letter carriers in that city insist that their caps bear the union label, which policy is said to be of great assistance to the Cap Makers.

To aid in solving the unemployment problem among its members the California department of the American Legion contemplates requesting the Federal government to permit the use of posts and government homes as emergency camps and to provide tents, bedding and rolling kitchens, and it is stated, the veterans in return will be glad to do work on the reservations. There are reported to be plenty of improvements necessary to be made on the government properties.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

The following members of organized labor in San Francisco have passed away within the week: David C. B. Murphy of the Postal Clerks, George D. Smith of the Pattern Makers' Association, Daniel Kain of the Piledrivers and Bridgebuilders, Wallace McFarland of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, and Joseph W. Forcada of the Teamsters.

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UNIVERSITY EXTENSION CLASSES

Instruction in ninety subjects, ranging from Interior Decoration to Principles of Investment, are to be offered by the University of California Extension Division in the bay region. San Francisco classes will be held in the Extension Building, 540 Powell street, and the subjects for classes starting this week include English, French, Current Events, Gardening, Art, Psychology, Basketry, Commercial Art, Economics, Verse Writing, Public Speaking, Astronomy, Portraiture, Journalism, Engineering, Pottery, Household Art and Science.

STILL ON DOWN GRADE

The general index for all manufacturing industries for July, 1931, based on the monthly average of 1926 as 100, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Labor Department, indicated that employment was at 70.4, as compared with 72.2 for June and 81.6 for July, 1930. This was a decrease of 1.8 per cent over June and 11.2 over a year ago. The index for total payrolls in manufacturing industries was shown as 59.1 for July, 1931, as compared with 62.5 for June, and 75.9 for July, 1930.

COMMUNITY CHEST HEADQUARTERS

Campaign headquarters have been established at 441 Post street, loaned to the Community Chest by the St. Francis Hotel.

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WELCH, ON LABOR DAY

The following are salient points of the very able address delivered by Congressman Richard J. Welch of San Francisco at the local Labor Day celebration last week:

"The intervention of mass production, modernism and mechanical invention has created a new era and changed this country from a static, agricultural country into a dynamic industrial nation.

"The notable change of this country from agriculture to industry is noted in the fact that within the past ten years not 1 per cent of all foreign immigration into the United States has settled upon the farms. This growth of urban industrial centers has caused the rising of certain unforeseen problems. You cannot stay progress. We are living in a mechanized age—the machine age. Many changes have effected the economic status of the toiling masses. There exists today a labor-saving device for every economic industry. This evolution in the practice of labor has caused the displacement of untold thousands of men and women and it has been one of the primary causes for the devastating unemployment condition of today. To supply adequate compensation for this economic change and displacement of man power is a problem which must be solved.

According to the American Federation of Labor there are today six million idle men in this country. In dealing with this condition we have two schools of thought. First, there are certain groups of industrialists and employers of labor who to satisfy their own selfish interests are taking advantage of this unemployment and surplus labor market, because it brings down the standards of wages and living. In contrast to this selfish motive there exists the advanced humanitarian school of thought as fostered by organized labor, which maintains that one of the primary functions of the government is to protect life and make it easier and happier particularly for the toiling masses who are responsible for the production of this nation's wealth.

"A solution for present conditions within this country is not to be hoped for so long as there exists the shifting of responsibility in dealing with the unemployment situation between federal, state and local governments. This most serious condition must be rectified without resorting to dangerous dilatory tactics. To achieve this end there must exist between all parties unselfish co-operation and above all, organization; this is the people's problem and it is imperative that all persons participate in remedying a condition which is endangering the national and domestic happiness. As a relief and immediate expedient for present-day conditions I have personally gone on record in favor of the five billion dollar bond issue as proposed by Mr. Hearst.

"The working man is not responsible for the present conditions under which he is suffering. Evolution of productivity has caused labor displacement. In 1929 the last so-called normal year, the railroads of this country were operated by 250,000 fewer employees than in 1920. Synchronized music has displaced over 9000 musicians, many of whom were artists of notable skill and talent. The number of mechanics used in the manufacture of automobiles between the years of 1925-1927 including bodies and parts decreased 56,796; in men's clothing trade a power machine operated by not more than two persons displaces 200 skilled clothing cutters; in the iron and steel industry on a general average one man now does the work that 45 men used to do; on a trans-Atlantic liner they used to average 120 stokers to feed the boilers, now three men do this work, dressed immaculately in white, by merely turning a valve. The New Edison Company has installed automatic mechanism that is operating an electric distributing station which is supplying sufficient power to light

300,000 homes without one human being in the plant; an operator three miles away handling the switch has perfect control at all times.

"Mass production by mechanical invention has taken its toll by displacement of men in every industry. It is of drastic importance that this deplorable displacement be compensated by a five-day working week and if necessary a shortening of the working hours within each day. A further reduction of immigration from all countries as asked for by the American Federation of Labor is necessary to relieve labor conditions. At present there exists no quota regulation of immigration from Mexico into this country. The result is that more than two millions of peon Mexican laborers are in this country working under conditions and for wages which no American laborer can possibly compete against. As a result of an unrestricted immigration of unassimilable Asiatics from the Philippine Islands there are today over 60,000 Filipinos in the state of California, who accept for their labors a compensation as low as \$2.16 per day, thereby creating for the American working man a handicap against which he cannot possibly compete. This is breaking down every established standard of living as created and maintained by organized labor.

"I have no racial prejudices. Every man and woman in this country is descended from foreigners, regardless of whether their ancestors came over on the Mayflower and landed on Plymouth Rock, or whether they landed in Castle Garden. We have reached the saturation point with 6,000,000 idle men in this country at the present time. It is unjust to both American and foreign laborers to add more to this deplorable list of unemployed. The home of the peon Mexican is south of the Rio Grande. God gave the non-assimilable Asiatic a place under the sun, and that is in the Orient.

"The unemployment condition in this country today and the fact that the oppressors of labor are ever ready to take advantage of a surplus of man power make it imperative that every man and woman depending on the product of toil for a living should be enrolled in organized labor.

"The thoughtless oppressors of labor should see the handwriting on the wall, for if the labor movement in this country under the sane leadership of the American Federation of Labor should fail, the inevitable recourse is Communism, and those small souls who are wandering in the darkness will be the first to fall victims of their own folly."

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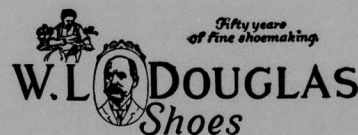
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RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

Next Sunday, September 20, is the regular monthly meeting of the union. The members should attend as there are always matters of vital importance to be considered.

Latest reports of indorsements for first vice-presidency of the I. T. U. are as follows: C. M. Baker, 53; Leon H. Rouse, 45; C. C. Testerman, 9.

Unions notifying this office of the indorsement of C. M. Baker, other than San Francisco, are: Kansas City, Detroit, Atlanta, Butte, Seattle, Burlington, Peoria, Carson City, Winston-Salem, (N. C.), Oakland, Los Angeles, San Diego, Sacramento, Stockton, Fresno, Modesto, San Jose, Watsonville, Monterey.

Convention committee appointments of local delegates are: C. M. Baker, chairman of committee on organization; A. M. Gross, committee on apprentices; L. L. Heagney, committee on resolutions; A. W. Brown (Oakland), committee on returns and finances; C. W. Bramhall (Oakland), committee on miscellaneous business.

Charles A. Derry, accompanied by Mrs. Derry, left last Saturday for Santa Barbara where Mr. Derry is representing No. 21 as delegate to the California State Federation of Labor convention this week.

New York Typographical Union has extended its unemployment relief until after Christmas, decision being reached by a referendum which carried by a vote of 4069 for to 3206 against. Job members will pay an assessment of eight per cent and newspaper men are to work a five-day week.

Houston Typographical Union also has provided for the relief of its unemployed members. An assessment of 50 per cent on all earnings over the scale of 44 hours per week is levied against those working in the commercial branch, and newspaper men are to give out two days' work every four weeks.

John Henry Nash, well-known local master printer, has been signally honored through the installation by the Typographic Library and Museum at Jersey City of a beautiful stained window with the inscription "His Type Glorifies Literature in California." There are only twenty-four of the memorial windows in the spacious institution, which houses the finest collection in the world of purely typographic specimens. The honor conferred on Mr. Nash is unusual in that the museum does not ordinarily place a window during the lifetime of the subject.

Among the improvements at the Union Printers Home coming before the board of trustees at their recent meeting is included the construction of a sixty-room dormitory, the building to be located north of the heating plant. The present old building is to be razed. It is also planned to remodel and re-roof the administration building. During the past year over \$30,000 have been spent in improving the Home and over \$300,000 for maintenance. At one time during the year there were 348 residents, the highest number ever reached, according to the annual report.

According to the Fresno "Labor News" a portion of the Fresno County Fair printing was awarded to a Kentucky firm. This act on the part of the fair association is receiving condemnation from the rank and file of organized labor in Fresno County, and a similar attitude is expressed by business interests as well. Investments in printing plants in Fresno of over a million dollars and the incomes of members of the printing crafts well justify the complaints against printing being sent out of the city.

The superintendent of a large insurance company's printing department has produced a safety device to safeguard against squirts of metal from

a linotype machine. A guard entirely incloses the cam as slugs are cast, confining all hot metal.

Secretary Michelson is in receipt of a letter from a pensioner member with which he inclosed his pension check to be donated to the fund for the relief of the unemployed. This act of generosity on the part of a pensioner is to be commended.

At the last meeting of the union the "Grizzly Bear Magazine," official organ of the Native Sons, was placed on the unfair list. A similar action has been taken by other labor organizations, and members should assist in endeavoring to have this magazine printed under union conditions.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Ed. Schlegel, well-known to many printers in this region, was a visitor last week. Ed. is now situated in the Southland, but has to come here every so often to get a fresh supply of our wonderful climate. He looks no older than he did many years ago.

Neil Burchfield, formerly of our composing room, is now with Mannie's Racing Form. Burch will have plenty of opportunity to use his experience in setting agate.

Myron ("Lucky") Douglass attended the State Fair one day. "Lucky" is the owner of a wonderful pedigreed cow, and says he did not see anything at the Sacramento stock show he would trade for his animal. "The cow's out, 'Lucky.'"

One of our boys on the night side nearly passed out the other day when he got an important looking letter. Opening it he was informed that he had fallen heir to a fortune in the south. He was on the point of chucking up everything and started looking for a swell machine to take him to his fortune. He was advised to get some further details. When informed that the large fortune amounted to \$26 he took off his coat and went back to work. He is still well.

George Mitchell decided he had not had enough of vacationing, so has put on a sub and departed for Redding or some place.

Last week we mentioned about the Kennel Club and being in the "dog house," and asked what it meant. We need no advice. We are in the "dog house."

Must be an "efficiency expert" at work in our midst. One day this week the copy cutter was setting type on the machine. The galley boy was running the copy desk and a make-up was taking the "devil's" place. Strange to say, everything went all right.

Well, Jim Ramsay's pajama dance went off with a bang. A dozen of the boys with their wives or sweethearts were there and had a whale of a time. The only disturbing element was when the grand march started. Jim had invited several of the aspirants for judge to be present. Right in the middle of this part of the parade appears Ross Wilson and his partner. Everyone of the "Call" boys wondered how he came to be there. One of the gang suggested that he had appeared before them (the judges) so often he figured that was where he belonged.

While dancing with the wife of one of the boys, we were informed that we were the cause of her getting all mixed up with her washing. Seems she had started the family washing when the mailman brought the Labor Clarion. She stopped to read the "scandal sheet," as this column is known. She became so interested she forgot the washing, and had to start it all over again.

If we are ever taken into court we want to be taken before Judge Theresa Meikle. It would be a pleasure to be sentenced by so charming a judge. (Mustn't let the wife see this item.) This lady led the grand march.

"Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

Harry Brookmiller has returned to his desk after giving L. A. the once-over during the Labor Day holidays. "Brook's" trips to and from the sunny south assure holders of oil stock their regular annual dividends.

"Shopping News" had as visitors last week two

prominent printers—one of a generation past, the other of this topsy-turvy, "hell-bent-for-election" generation. Ed. L. Schlegel, who, a few years ago was assistant foreman of the old "Morning Call," under Wm. Davie, dropped in for a few minutes. Time has been lenient with Ed. The same bright sparkle in his eyes, the same friendly hand-clasp, the same fine gentleman of a decade ago. Ed. is now retired and enjoying the comforts of a pretty home and the sociability of his splendid wife, children and grand-children. Ed., you old-timers know, was a confirmed night worker, and missed the contacts of family life for a long time. But it's different now. More power to you, Ed!

The other prominent young fellow—now in our midst—Fred F. Bebergall. Fred lately relinquished the post of superintendent of the Home for Adult Blind, in Oakland, and took a vacation through the eastern and southern part of the country. He reaffirms the reports of most unsatisfactory business conditions throughout the middle west, east and south. Fred will most likely return to newspaper work—his old love. We were and are glad to welcome Fred back to his native San Francisco.

Max Forkey has returned to the grind after a short vacation. Max is training his first born in the fundamentals of Isaak Walton's philosophy. Next year all respectable trout will be "in conference" when Max and little Max start casting.

Marshall White recently had a painful accident to his little finger on the left hand. The heavy Ludlow table fell on the digit and smashed a few small bones. Here's hoping the "doc" can "fix it up like new."

The fourth annual picnic sponsored by Dulfer-Shopping News Employees' Association will be held in Schenkel's Park in San Mateo County. These picnics are get-together affairs for the two printing plants operated in the same building. Alex Dulfer has put up a silver cup to go to the winners of the baseball game played each year. The cup, this time, goes to the team first winning two out of three games. The "Shopping News" last year won the first game of the series. The committee composed of C. A. White, A. E. Hart, C. W. Stuck, F. Pritchard and Arthur Linkous has filled out an elaborate program of gate prizes, racing, dancing and other affairs. Past events of this kind have been most entertaining and enjoyable.

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

Perhaps the most ominous sign of the waning power of the M. T. D. U. is the refusal of prominent locals like Los Angeles and Kansas City to comply with requests of M. T. D. U. officials for loans to continue court litigation against the I. T. U. The Toronto local's deferred action regarding a loan was tantamount to a refusal. And, more important still, is the fact that Toronto is the home town of Harold Mitchell, vice-president of the M. T. D. U. The refusal, and holding in abeyance, of loans by these locals is but a step to secession from that organization. Loans, if made by all smaller locals, would be, quite likely, but a drop in the bucket towards defraying court costs assessed against complainants in the ancillary bill case and filing of appeal from Judge Baltzell's decision. The decisions of federal judges are seldom reversed.

If, on appeal, the M. T. D. U. officers receive another setback, then what? Not likely the officers would be much out of pocket thereby, but the surplus of local treasuries making loans might average up with "the surplus" of the munificent sum of \$8.97, the remainder of the famous \$100,000

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defense fund, a true statement of which has never been rendered in accordance with the laws of the M. T. D. U. A banking concern which conducted business in that manner would hardly be considered a safe place to deposit money. Consequently, who knows but what the alleged loans may prove as great a fiasco as the \$100,000 defense fund? The collapse of the defense fund broke the M. T. D. U.'s dominating influence in many locals. Many observers have long been certain that the M. T. D. U. kingdom would fall; the doubt was only as to when and how. Seeking redress in a federal court was a great and costly tactical mistake, to say the least.

On taking office on November, 1930, the officers of the M. T. D. U. announced they would "work for nothing," that is, draw no salaries until such time as the M. T. D. U. was financially able to pay same. There is listed at the end of the financial report of the secretary-treasurer to the M. T. D. U. convention, Boston, liabilities amounting to \$675 due the secretary-treasurer in salary and \$450 due the president in salary. The financial statement shows: Mr. Roberts, secretary-treasurer, services and expenses, from December, 1930, to July, 1931, inclusive, \$1514.41; John McArdle, services and expenses for same period, \$257.78. Total receipts for same period, \$4992.87. Deducting services and expenses of president and secretary-treasurer from total receipts of \$4992.87, with "liabilities" of \$675 and \$450 added thereto, amounts to \$2897.19. Deducting latter amount from total receipts of \$4992.87 leaves remainder of \$2095.68. From the showing made by these figures, continuing court litigation against the I. T. U. by these officers is probably as good a way as any other of wrecking the M. T. D. U. entirely.

George M. Leonard of Salt Lake City was a visitor to this city during the past week.

The increase in pages of the "Examiner's" magazine and comic sections will give twelve pressmen and four mailers five-day week situations.

The "fickle goddess," Fortune, smiled upon Messrs. Grauli and Paulino of the Chronicle chapel last week. Congratulations, and thanks for the cigars.

SIXTY YEARS ON THE JOB

The Los Angeles "Citizen" gives extended and complimentary mention to Danton C. Doggett, now of Fresno, on the occasion of his recent visit at the time of the fiesta in the southern metropolis.

Doggett is well known in San Francisco labor circles and throughout the state. He was a charter member of the local Printing Pressmen's Union and served as its president for over ten years. Since his removal to Fresno some years ago he has also served the local in that city as its president, and has been a member of the city civil service commission.

Though now in his seventy-fourth year and having sixty years in his union, the "Citizen" reports "Dan" as active as men many years younger.

FIVE-DAY WEEK, NO WAGE CUTS

The five-day week without wage reduction is immediately necessary to provide jobs for the millions of persons thrown out of work by the introduction of labor-displacing machinery, declared Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ernest Lee Jahncke in an address before the American Legion of Wisconsin.

"Mechanization of industry has been the most astounding historical fact in a thousand years," Jancke said. "Machine labor has virtually displaced hand labor."

"Are you positive," demanded counsel, "that the prisoner is the man who stole your car?" "Well," answered the witness, "I was until you cross-examined me. Now I'm not sure whether I ever had a car at all."—Buffalo "News."

MAIL MEN'S CONVENTIONS

Disregarding the admonition of Postmaster General Brown, who in addressing their convention on Monday, September 7, warned the delegates that a five-day week without commensurate reduction in pay could not be hoped for, the National Association of Letter Carriers has gone on record urging a five-day week without pay reduction and the placing of all postmasters under civil service rules, with positions to be filled by competitive examinations from within the ranks of postal employees.

This action was taken at the Wednesday session of the association, whose annual convention was held in Oakland.

In his address Postmaster General Brown also advised the delegates not to "invite comparison of governmental and private employees."

A resolution deploring the employment of married women except in cases where the husbands are incapacitated was also adopted.

At the convention of the National Federation of Postoffice Clerks in Los Angeles last week resolutions indorsing a new retirement law for postoffice clerks and pledging support against communistic activities were adopted.

The new retirement law proposed would eliminate the age limit placed on postoffice clerks by the present law and would give them an opportunity of retiring on pension at any age after thirty years' service.

Leo George of Chicago and Thomas F. Flaherty of San Francisco were unanimously re-elected. George has been president of the organization for nine years and Flaherty has served for eighteen years as its secretary-treasurer.

PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT

Industrial production, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board's index, which is adjusted to allow for the usual seasonal variations, declined 1 per cent further in July to 83 per cent of the 1923-1925 average, compared with the low point of 82 for the last December and the year's high point of 90 in April. Output of iron and steel, automobiles, lumber, and copper decreased further, while activity at textile mills and shoe factories was maintained at high level.

Factory employment and payrolls declined by somewhat more than the seasonal amount from the middle of June to the middle of July. Large decreases in employment were reported at carbuilding shops, machinery and automobile factories, and lumber mills. In the textile industries as a whole employment decreased somewhat less than is usual in July, and there were increases in employment in the woolen goods and men's clothing industries.

ADDS TO UNEMPLOYED RANKS

Increasing unemployment, running as high as one-fifth of the employees in the agricultural implement industry, and decreased earnings continued to be the fate of the workers during the month of July, according to a statement by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

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WELL-KNOWN UNIONIST PASSES

William H. Bemiss, a charter member of the Millmen's Union and former secretary and manager of the Building Trades Temple, died in San Francisco on September 8. Several years ago the deceased removed to a ranch in hope of regaining his health but was only temporarily benefitted. The sympathy of his many friends is extended to the bereaved family.

EMERSON SHOE NON-UNION

Recently the Emerson Shoe Company of Rockland, Mass., which for more than thirty years has used the union stamp of the Shoe Makers' Union, was liquidated and its trade-marks were purchased by a Maine concern which is operated on a non-union basis. Hereafter the Emerson shoe will not bear the union stamp, and the "Shoe Makers' Journal" asks all labor organizations to note this fact.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY IN SPAIN

On July 1, 1931, the president of the provisional government of Spain signed the decree directing application of the eight-hour labor law. The decree fixes the maximum duration of a day's labor at eight hours for the subordinate and salaried employees of industries and bureaus of all classes, except in such cases as may be authorized, such as domestic servants, porters, waiters, etc.

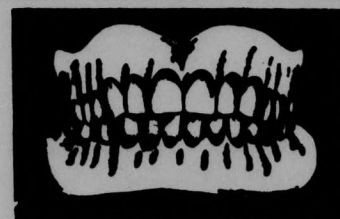
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S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of September 11

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of the Building Trades Council. Two communications from Alexis B. Bertusi relative to the unemployment situation—universal eight-hour day and minimum wage.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the local joint executive board of Culinary Workers requesting that Tait's Coffee Shop be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From E. B. Cassidy, attorney-at-law, submitting a plan for unemployment relief.

Referred to Promotional League—From United Mine Workers of Rock Springs, Wyo., requesting a demand for union mined Wyoming coal.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen No. 115, application for affiliation.

Reports of Unions—Teamsters No. 85 are still contributing to the Modesto Teamsters. Garment Workers requested a demand for their label when making purchases.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

New Business—Moved, that the article by Andrew Furuseth in the Labor Day edition of the Labor Clarion be printed in pamphlet form and distributed to all unions. Motion carried.

Receipts, \$496.50; expenses, \$286.08.

Council adjourned at 9:15 p. m.

Fraternal submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

HARVEST TIME BAD NEWS

This year's California peach crops would provide a pack of 17,000,000 cases if it were used, an increase of 4,000,000 cases over last year. The pack will be reduced to 9,000,000 cases by agreement. The Cannerymen's League will buy and destroy 144,000 tons of cling peaches and will uproot the trees in about 12,000 planted acres. By this means the growers hope to stabilize the price at a profitable figure.

The poor old United States is in hard times of too much everything, too much to eat, too much to wear, too many machines, too many buildings, too much gold, too much cotton, too much wheat, too much corn, too much fruit. A scrappy ball player who can't be managed, but who could play ball if he could be, is worth \$50,000. A single race pays \$73,000 to the winning horse. A prize left and right to the chin.

Hard times with the country fearing that another crop and another shipload of gold will make its recovery impossible. Fear of a hard winter with a glut of foodstuffs; the farm board importuned to burn its wheat to save the land. Harvest time is just more bad news. The country will take in the grain and stagger off to the poorhouse. The manufacturer will give his machines one more whirl and put himself on the county. The United States is knocked in the head by the horn of plenty. —Chicago "Tribune."

RUSSIA CATERS TO YOUTH

Adding to the great flood of views and reviews concerning the Russia of today—all interesting, at least, whatever private opinion the reader may have formed on the subject—Lyman D. Wilbur, son of Federal Judge and Mrs. Curtis D. Wilbur of California, who has just returned from Turkestan, pays tribute to the treatment accorded himself and family by the Soviet authorities, but pictures Russia as holding no attractions for an American who can find work elsewhere. For the last two years Wilbur has been engaged on a reclamation project for the Soviet government. His observations are given in an interview as follows:

"The government is catering to the new generation, giving them posts of great responsibility. Many mistakes are made through ignorance.

"As for the old people—well, the government is waiting for them to die. They remember other days and other ways.

"There is too little of everything. And there is politics everywhere, even in industry. Industrial production is geared to a high pitch, but it is quantity, not quality, that is sought, with the result that the waste is tremendous.

"The people have been told everything must be sacrificed to permit purchase of foreign machinery, tractors, etc., to bring production to a point where the nation will be self-supporting. It is apparent it is going to take longer for this than was anticipated. Cotton imports have been reduced and production is below the pre-war level and there is a marked shortage of clothing."

Bread is the staple food commodity and is rationed in the government food stores. Wilbur told of paying as high as 50 cents for one egg and \$7 for a pound of butter in the private markets, although when the government stores had butter he bought it at an average price of \$1.50 a pound.

"Luxuries are forbidden," he continued. "The government owns everything, runs everything. It pays daily wages to the workers, but accumulation is forbidden. There is no incentive to save, since the government provides insurance against dependence.

FEDERAL BUILDING PROGRAM.

The building program of the United States government will provide work for approximately 100,000 additional men during the next two years, according to an estimate made by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Ferry K. Heath. The building program calls for the expenditure of \$700,000,000, of which about \$500,000,000 will be expended in the District of Columbia. It is estimated that a total of about 150,000 men will be employed, directly and indirectly under this program, during the winter, and the number will be increased as the number of projects under way increases. The Treasury Department explains that the increase of 100,000 comes about because of a large number of costly buildings and a number of smaller projects getting under way.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHILD LABOR

A vigorous campaign to secure the ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting child labor, now before the state legislatures, was planned by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its quarterly meeting in Atlantic City. The Council expressed the belief that the "existing industrial depression will serve to influence the judgment of state legislative bodies which have not already taken action." "Child labor is wrong both from a moral and industrial point of view," declared the Council.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

In the absence of both the president and vice-president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, on Thursday evening of last week, the regular meeting was called to order by Secretary Thomas Doyle, after which Frank C. MacDonald was chosen president pro-tem.

After hearing the weekly report of Business Agent Nicholas, communications and committee reports were acted upon. The United Mine Workers thanked the council for assistance given one of its committees on a recent visit. The secretary was instructed to incorporate a special note in the minutes urging all members and their families to register and vote.

O. Bauml was seated as a delegate from the Plumbers' Union, Local No. 42.

General President MacDonald stated he had argued before the Board of Supervisors in favor of the \$5,000,000 school building program, and that body had adopted same. He impressed upon all members the necessity of taking an interest in securing wide support for the school bond issue.

Mr. Whistler, representing the Community Chest, addressed the meeting in the interest of the coming drive for funds, and was given assurance by the chair that every support would be given the Chest by the council.

President MacDonald exhibited the baseball trophy won by the Council's team. He also expressed pleasure at the reception accorded his address at the First Baptist church on Labor Sunday.

Delegates Desmond, Rickets and Milton were appointed a special committee to assist in carrying out the work of the Council.

The matter of installation of a bulletin board in the assembly room will be taken up with the Temple Association.

The secretary was instructed to notify affiliated unions that the Fox Theaters are now fair to all building trades councils in the state.

General President MacDonald announced a recent agreement whereby all contracts let by the United Artists Corporation will provide that work should be done by members of the American Federation of Labor.

Buy union-made goods and give employment to union men and women.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.
Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.
Kress, S. H., Stores.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.
Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge" Butter.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

DISCUSS SIX-HOUR DAY

The "Oregon Labor Press" states that a movement to establish the six-hour day for the wage-workers of Portland was the subject discussed at a meeting of employers and labor men recently held in that city.

Of forty men invited, thirty-eight were present. Benjamin T. Osborne, Gust Anderson, M. Provo, D. E. Nickerson, J. R. Joy, A. E. Bock, Joseph Lake and C. M. Rynerson were present representing organized labor.

As a result of the round table discussion it was decided to call a larger and more representative group together to further discuss the question.

The "Press" account of the meeting continues: "The plan is to establish the six-hour day, or its equivalent, the 36-hour week, with no reduction in the hourly rate of pay and to give assurance of stability of employment to employees.

"The six-hour day, for six hours' pay, is already in effect on some jobs under the jurisdiction of the Building Trades Council and is said to be working satisfactorily to all concerned. The Building Trades Council has officially notified the Associated General Contractors that they will accept the six-hour day with no change in the hourly rate of pay.

"Representatives of organized labor present at the meetings gave it as their opinion, while not speaking officially, that the plan would be accepted by labor because of the fact that it is in line with the general recommendations of the American Federation of Labor."

The article nowhere states what unions were represented in the first conference, merely giving the above-noted names of those said to have represented organized labor.

MATTHEWSON'S AUGUST REPORT

The August report of Walter Matthewson of the federal employment service contains the following in reference to employment conditions in the San Francisco district, including Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, San Leandro, Richmond, Pittsburg, Crockett, Napa, Vallejo, and South San Francisco:

An oversupply of labor prevailed in all industrial lines, particularly among building and metal trades workers, and considerable unemployment was apparent among unskilled help. The harvesting and canning of fruit provided employment for many workers. Quite a number of men were employed in the hay fields and around the threshing machines in the Petaluma district. The new automobile-assembling plant at Richmond started operations in July, employing 1200 men, residents of this district. Industrial operations generally were below normal for this season of the year. A structural steel plant engaged some additional help. The Redwood City and San Francisco plants of a rubber and asbestos works were on a four-day-week basis. A box factory reported a gradual improvement in production. A marble manufacturing plant, normally employing 120 men, operated with twenty men employed. The gas and electric plants worked at normal for this time of the year. Several foundries and machine shops at Oakland were running two to three days a week and several cotton mills were reported closed. An interurban railway system curtailed working hours and reduced the forces engaged in the shops and maintenance-of-way department. Building projects in San Francisco included the war memorial structures, public schools, a large church addition, an office block, and other buildings. The Young Women's Christian Association will erect a \$250,000 building, for which ground is expected to be broken during August, while building permits recently issued totaled in value over \$925,260. Three schools, three theaters, two large warehouses, an underpass, a department store, and many small homes

were reported under way in Oakland. Building permits issued here from July 1 to 27 amounted in value to about \$426,930. At Berkeley 76 permits were issued at a total of \$109,478. Work continued on the erection of a theater at Vallejo.

BROTHERHOODS BACK INCREASE

A joint statement issued by the heads of the Big Four railroad brotherhoods supports the plea of the railroads for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates. The statement expresses the belief that the proposed rate increase would help general business and aid in maintaining industrial and business balance.

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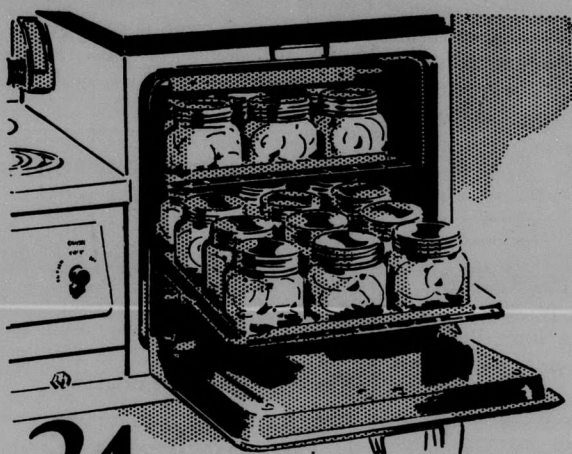
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By actual test, the cost for electricity for canning 24 pints of peaches was 5½¢, at a 3½¢ K.W. hour rate, using 1½ K.W. hours. The cost of canning an equal amount of other fruits was about the same. Besides giving you cool, easy canning, the electric range cooks food perfectly. You spend minutes in the kitchen instead of hours, because of the automatic features.

Stop in at our office and see the new electric ranges. Then select the model you prefer. Special terms make it easy.

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BRITISH LABOR'S STAND

Walter M. Citrine, general secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, urges that the American people should not allow themselves to be misled about the attitude of British labor towards the new government, or about the part played by the British Trade Union Congress in recent events.

He states that the Congress is in full agreement with the Labor Party and emphatically declined to assent to the policy of meeting the country's financial difficulties by cutting down the standard of subsistence of the poorest section of the community, especially the unemployed.

The Trade Union Congress has expressed the unanimous determination of the organized workers to resist the dictation of England's national policy by international financial interests.

The general secretary is thus quoted: "Organized labor in Britain steadfastly refuses to assent to a policy which by worsening conditions of life and labor in our country will set in motion world-wide competition in wage cutting, and drive down the wage earners' standards of life everywhere.

"We are living in an era of mass production, and this means production for the masses. To cut the consumers' purchasing power in these circumstances is bad economics, and will undoubtedly increase the number of the unemployed."

FOREST FIRES SHOW INCREASE

Compared with the same date in 1930, fires in the national forests of California have this year burned over four times the acreage and have cost over twice as much to control, according to a report just issued by Regional Forester S. B. Show. Fires to the number of 909 have covered 59,505 acres and have cost \$193,090 to suppress, as compared with 652 fires, 15,306 acres and \$91,010 last year. The number of man-caused fires to date this season is 70 per cent of the total, a slight decrease over 1930.

NATIONAL LABOR OFFICIAL HERE

Returning from the national convention of his organization recently held in Los Angeles, Thomas F. Flaherty, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Postal Clerks, is a San Francisco visitor this week, and was heartily greeted by old friends, particularly in the labor movement and in the local postoffice. It was from San Francisco that Flaherty was elevated to his present position, which he has so ably filled for many years.

Mrs. Flaherty accompanies him on the present visit, and traveling with them, en route for a visit with her grandfather, Mayor Roberts of Reno, is little Miss Barbara Johnson, 6-year-old daughter of Walter Johnson, the famed manager of the Washington baseball team.

In opposing the Postmaster General's proposal to increase first-class postage rates or reduce postal employee's wages, Mr. Flaherty says: "There should be no relation between postage rates and postal employees' wages. The postal service is run for service and not for profit. Higher postage rates will actually reduce revenues and further limit work opportunities by decreasing the volume of mail."

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT'S PROGRAM

A five-day week on state and municipal public works, a \$20,000,000 unemployment relief fund for next winter raised by a 50 per cent additional tax on personal incomes, and municipal authority to issue unemployment relief bonds, were the outstanding features of Governor Roosevelt's jobless relief recommendations in a special message to the New York State Legislature.

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AND PHOTOENGRAVINGIf a firm cannot place the Label of the
Allied Printing Trades Council on your
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of
any change)

- Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
- Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
- Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
- Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
- Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.
- Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
- Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
- Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
- Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
- Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespear Hall, 15th and Mission.
- Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
- Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
- Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
- Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.
- Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
- Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Albion.
- Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 113 Valencia.
- Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
- Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
- Campmakers No. 9—D. Feldman, 725 Grove st., San Francisco.
- Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursdays at 8:30 p. m.—1164 Market.
- Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.
- Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
- Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
- Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
- Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Electrical Workers No. 537, C. L. Spillers.
- Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
- Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
- Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
- Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
- Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
- Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
- Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
- Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.
- Holding Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
- Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.
- Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market.
- Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635 Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
- Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays 373 Golden Gate avenue.
- Machinists No. 62—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
- Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.
- Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.
- Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Bldg.
- Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
- Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
- Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
- Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
- Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
- Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.
- Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
- Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
- Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
- Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
- Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.
- Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
- Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.
- Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.
- Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento St. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
- Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
- Retail Cleaners and Dyers—Moe Davis, Secretary, 682 Third Street.
- Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
- Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
- Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
- Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
- Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
- Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
- Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday 268 Market.
- Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
- Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
- Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
- Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.
- Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
- Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 76 Lennox Way.
- Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
- Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norah Alden, 288 9th.
- Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
- Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple Market 7560.
- Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 984, Livermore, Calif.
- Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
- United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.
- Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
- Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth.
- Walters No. 30—Meet first and third Wednesdays at 9 p. m.; all other Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
- Waitresses No. 48—Meet 2nd Wednesday at 8 p. m.; 4th Wednesday at 3 p. m.; at 1171 Market.
- Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 214 27th Ave. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
- Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
- Window Cleaners No. 44—1075 Mission.